BY JOHN B. JONES.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING. Twelvelines, or less, three insertions, Longer advertisements at proportionate rates.

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the year.

Subscribers may remit by mail, in bills of solvent banks, postage paid, at our risk; provided it shall appear by a postmaster's certificate, that such remittance has been duly mailed.

TERMS:

DAILY per annum, (in advance,) -For semi-weekly per annum, For ix months, Weekly, - - - - - For six months, - - -

All letters must be addressed (free of postage to the editor. Postmasters throughout the Union are requested to act is our agents. Those who may particularly exert themselves in extending the circulation of the particularly sums remitted, but receive our warmest thanks.

OFFICE OF COM. GEN. OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, July 3d, 1843. SEPARATE proposals will be received at this of-fice until the 1st day of October next for the de-livery of provisions, in bulk, for the use of the troops of the United States, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans. 600 barrels of pork. 1,120 barrels of tresh superfine flour. 480 bushels of new white field beans.

9,600 pounds of good hard soap.

1,920 pounds of good hard sperm candles.

160 bushels good clean dry fine salt.

2,200 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Baion Rouge, Louisiana. 150 barrels of pork. 280 barrels of fresh superfine flour. 2,400 bushels of new white field beans.
2,400 pounds of good hard soap.
480 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
40 bushels of good clean dry fine salt. 550 gallons of good cider vinegar. At the Public Landing, six miles from Fe

Towson, mouth of the Chiemichi. 600 barrels of pook. 1,120 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

1,120 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
480 bushels of new white field beans.
9,600 pounds of good hard soap.
1,920 pounds of good hard sp rin candles.
160 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
2,200 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered in all the month of April,
1844, and to leave Natchitoches by the 20th Februa At Fort Jesup, Louisiana.

525 barrels of pork. 980 barrels of fresh superfine flour. 420 bushels of new white field beans. pounds of good hard soap.

pounds of good hard sperm candles

bustlels of good clean dry fine salt. 1,925 gallons of good cider vinegar.
One half to be delivered on 1st May, 1844, and the remainder on 1st December, 1844.

At Fort Smith, Arkansas. 600 barrels of pork. 1,120 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

1,120 barreis of fresh superfine flour.

480 bushels of new white field beans.

9,600 pounds of good hard soap

1,920 pounds of good clean dry fine salt.

2,200 gallons of good cider vinegar.

One half of the flour and the whole of the other articles to be delivered in all May, 1814, and the re-mainder of the flour in all November, 1841. At Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

1,200 barrels of pork. 2,240 barrels of fresh superfine flour. 960 bushels of new white field beans.
19,200 pounds of good hard soap.
3 840 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
320 bushels of good clean dry fine sait.
4,400 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi river. 300 barrels of pork.
560 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

4,800 pounds of good hard scap.
1,410 pounds of good hard tailow candles.
80 bushels of good clean dry fine salt. 1,100 gallons of good cider vinegar. The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1844. At Fort Snelling, St. Peters.

225 barrels of pork. 420 barrels of fresh superfine flour. 180 bushels of new white field beans, 3,600 pounds of good hard soap. 1,080 pounds of good hard tallow candles. 60 bushels of good clean dry fine salt. 825 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1844

At Fort Leavenworth, Missouri river. 450 barrels of pork, 840 barrels of tresh superfine flour. 360 bushels of new white field beans. 7,200 pounds of good hard soap. 7,200 pounds of good hard soap.
2,160 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
150 bushels of good clean dry fine sait.
1,650 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1844

At Fort Scott, on the Marmaton river, Missouri-70 miles land transportation from Independence on the Missouri river.

225 barrels of pork. 420 barrels of tresh superfine flour. 180 bushels of new white field beans, 3,600 pounds of good hard soap. 1,680 pounds of good hard tallow candles.

70 bushels of good clean dry fine salt. 825 gallons of good cider vinegar. The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1844. At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of Fox and Wiskonsan rivers. 75 barrels of pork. 140 barrels of tresh superfine flour.

60 bushels of new white field beans. 1,200 pounds of good hard soap. 360 pounds of good hard tailow candles. 20 bushels of good clean dry fine sait. 275 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1844

At Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. 75 barrels of pork. 140 barrels of fresh superfine flour. 60 bushels of new white field beans. 1,200 pounds of good hard soap. 360 pounds of good hard tallow candles.

20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt. 275 gallons of good cider vinegar. The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1844 At Fort Mackinaw, Michigan.

150 barrels of pork. 280 barrels of fresh superfine flour. 120 bushels of new white field beans. 2,400 pounds of good hard soap.
720 counds of good hard tallow candles.
40 bushels of good clean dry fine sait. 550 gallons of good cider vinegar. The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1844.

At Fort Gratiot, Michigan. 150 barrels of pork. 280 barrels of fresh superfine flour. 120 bushels of new white field beans. 2,400 pounds of good hard soap.
720 pounds of good hard tailow candles. 40 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.

550 gallons of good eider vinegar. At Detroit, Michigan

300 barrels of pork. 560 barrels of fresh superfine flour. 240 bushels of new white field beans.
4,800 pounds of good hard soap.
1,440 pounds of good hard tailow candles.
80 bushels of good clean dry fine salt. 1,100 gailous of good cider vinegar. At Buffalo, New York.

300 barrels of pork. 560 barrels of fresh superfine flour. 240 bushels of new white field beans, 4,800 pounds of good hard soap. 1,440 pounds of good hard tallow candles. 80 bushels of good clean dry fine salt. 1,100 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The Madisonian.

WASHINGTON: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1843. VOL. VII.—NO. 7.1

TWHOLE NO. 969.

At Fort Niagara, New York. Peters must pass St. Lours, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th of April, 1844. A failure in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts. The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery, and all expenses to be paid by contractors, until they are deposited at such store-houses as may be designated by the Agents of the Department.

[The following paragraph which we copy from the New York Plebian, we should be glad to see copied by all the Democratic papers, and the approval or disapprobation of its tone and sentiment, signified by each editor:—Ed. Mad.]

We should think that our friends would be pretty well satisfied, by this time, that temporizing is of no 75 barrels of pork. 140 barrels of fresh superfine flour. 60 bushels of new white field beans. 1,200 pounds of good hard soap.
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
275 gallons of good cider vinegar. At Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York.

At Sackett's Harbor, New York.

At Plattsburg, New York.

At Hancock Burracks, Holton, Maine.

1,650 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in December, 1843, and

At Fort Preble, Portland, Maine.

At Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine.

At Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H.

At Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.

At Fort Trumbull, New London, Ct.

225 barrels of pork. 420 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

180 bushels of freen superine nour.

3,600 pounds of good hard soap.

1,080 pounds of good hard tallow candles.

60 bushels of good clean dry fine sait.

825 gallons of good cider vinegar.

75 barrels of pork. 140 barrels of fresh superfine flour. 60 bushels of new white field beans.

1,200 pounds of good hard soap.
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.

450 barrels of pork.
840 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
360 bushels of new white field beans.
7,200 pounds of good hard soap.
2,160 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
120 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.

75 barrels of pork.
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
60 bushels of new white field beans.
1,200 pounds of good hard soap.
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
20 butshels of good clean dry fine salt.
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

75 barrels of pork. 140 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

60 bushels of new white field beans.
1,200 pounds of good hard soap.
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

75 barrels of pork. . 140 barrels of resh superfine flour.

1,200 pounds of good hard soap.
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles.

20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt. 275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

560 barrels of pork.

560 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

240 bushels of new white field beans.

4,500 pounds of good hard soap.

1,440 pounds of good hard tailow candles.

80 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.

1,100 gallons of good cider vivegar.

75 barrels of pork. 140 barrels of frosh superfine flour.

,200 pounds of good hard soap.

275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

375 barre's of pork.
700 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

300 bushels of new white field beans

1,800 pounds of good hard tallow condles.
100 bushels of good clean day fine salt.

,000 pounds of good hard soap.

1,375 gallons of good cider vinegar ..

75 barrels of pork. 140 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

150 barrels of pork. 280 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

550 gallons of good cider vinegar.

450 barrels of pork. 840 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

1,650 gallons of good cider vinegar.

75 barrels of pork.

360 bushe's of new white field beans.

7,200 pounds of good hard soap. 2,160 pounds of good hard tallow candles.

140 barrels of tresh superfine flour. 60 bushels of new white field beans.

1,200 pounds of good hard sosp.

240 pounds of good hard sperm candles.

20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.

275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

75 barrels of pork. 140 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

1,200 pounds of good hard senp.

60 bushels of new white field beans.

20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.

275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

300 barrels of pork.
560 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

240 bushels of new white field beans.

4,800 pounds of good hard soap.
960 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
80 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
1,100 gallons of good cider vinegar.

150 barrels of pork. 280 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

120 bushels of new white field beans. 2,400 pounds of good hard soap.

480 pounds of good hard sperm candles.

40 bushels of good clean dry fine salt. 5.0 gallons of good cider vinegar.

pounds of good hard sperm candles.

At Fort Moultrie, Charleston, South Carolina.

At Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Georgia.

All bidders are requested to extend the amount of

their bids for each arcicle, and exhibit the total amount

of each bid. The periods and quantities of each de-

livery at those posts where they are not specified, will

be, one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1814, and 1st March, 1845. The hogs of which the

pork is packed to be fattened on corn, and each hog to we gh not less than two hundred pounds, and con-

sist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs,

ears and shout. Side pieces may be substituted for the hams. The pork is to be first saited with Turk's

Island sait, and then carefully packed with the same

packer, that the pork has been so salted and packed

The pork to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak barrels, full hooped; the b ans and salt in bar-

tels, and the soap and candles in strong boxes of con-

Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel. The candles to have cotton

The provisions for Prairie-du-Chien and St.

article in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each. When the packing has been completed, the con-tractor must furnish to this office a certificate from the

venient size for transportation.

shels of good clean dry fine salt.

At Fort Johnston, Smithville, North Carolina.

At Fort Macon, Beaufort, North Carolina.

120 bushels of new white field beans. ,400 pounds of good hard sonp.

720 pounds of good hard tallow candles. 40 bushels of good clean day fine salt.

60 bushels of new white field beans. 1,200 pounds of good hard soap. 360 pounds of good hard tallow candles.

20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt. 275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

60 bushels of new white field beans.

360 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.

At New York.

At Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania.

At Baltimore, Maryland.

At Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va.

300 barrels of pork.

1275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

January and February, 1844.

75 barrels of pork. 140 barrels of fresh superfine flour. 60 bushels of fresh superinte nour.
1,200 pounds of good bard soap.
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
275 gallons of good cider vinegar

accompany their proposals with evidence of their abil-ity, together with the names of their sureties, whose esponsibility must be certified by the District Attorney, or by same person well known to the Govern-ment; otherwise their proposals will not be acted on. Advances cannot be made in any case, and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office, before requisition will be made upon the Treasury for payment, which will be effected in such public money as may be convenient to the points of delivery, the places of purchase, or the residence of the contractors at the opinion of the Treasury Departs. the contractors, at the option of the Treasury Depart-

No drafts on this office will be accepted or paid under any circumstances. Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "Proposal for furnishing Army Subsist-

GEORGE GIBSON C. G. S. july 5- lawt15thSept

THE MADISONIAN.

MR. CLAY'S LETTER.

Mr. Clay, in his Chambersburg letter, aluding to the Democratic leaders who, he says, enticed the President into their ranks, remarks: "If, in the sequel, they should find him an inconvenient associate, they have no body but themselves

We are to infer by this that Mr. Clay speaks feelingly on the subject. Mr. Tyler was once enticed into the ranks of the Whigs, being solemnly assured that they would conform to his well-known and never-abandoned Jeffersonian principles, and they supported him as an anti-Bank candidate. After the election, when they resolved to throw off the mask, and avow themselves in favor of a Bank, then it was that Mr. Clay found the President an "inconvenient as-Clay found the President an "inconvenient as-sociate." President Tyler was an honest man, a Convention for the above named purpose, at the and was for practising, in good faith, what he and was for practising, in good faith, what he rember next.

Resolved, That we recommend that the said Convention of Delegates, chosen by the Demsupport, and surely Mr. Clay should have had none but himself to "repreach."

As for the parental warning given by Mr. Clay to the Democratic leaders, if they should prove to be dishonest themselves, or seek to lead the President aside from the path of rectitude. verily they will find him "an inconvenient aswill attempt it, after the example of Mr. Clay's great discomfiture.

Mr. Clay next indites the following wise saw: "The last war with Great Britain taught the patrier, it is the duty of all parties cordially to unite and to give our arms the greatest possible effect and vigor; and that any party, which violates that principle, is sure to lose the public confidence. Our experience, in a season of peace, will, I trust, inculcate another important lesson that treachery and perfidy are alike detestable, at all times, and will demonstrate, still more clearly, that invaluable but too often neglected truth, in public affairs, that honesty is the best

We presume Mr. Clay means that, as the

and Adams ! Mr. Clay's letter appears to be extract from the Liberty Banner. only a tissue of scraps colled from the columns of the Globe. And hence it so falls out that our commentary on Mr. Blair's sermon on Hon. are not to have the support of Benton's friends, esty, is equally adapted to Mr. Clay's homily, and therefore we re-insert it:

"J. DUDLEY'S STATEMENT. J. Dudley, Esq., a Senator, from Franklin and Owen counties, being called upon, made the following statement on the floor of the Senate: One day, in January, 1825, F. P. Blair came into the Senate

to the party, the friends of the other of may as well make up their minds first to the line of policy they will pursue.

Mr. Van Buren and his friends see Chamber, seated bimself near me, and inquired my opinion on the resolution passed requesting our members of Congress to vote for General Jackson as President of the United States. Mr. B. desired that I would write letters requesting the members and parvoted for the resolutions, had written such letters. he would obtain the vote of Kentucky, and with it the votes of mest of the Western States, which would elect him, in which case Mr. Clay would obswer was that letters had been received from gencontained the truth, and therefore I could not say one word to induce our members of Congress to be-lieve otherwise. I further protested against Mr. Clay's accepting any office under Mr. Adams, whom I considered a Federalist of the Boston stamp, in 1798 and 1800, and thenceforward an enemy of the West, you have it as my opinion that if they were united, they would sink together."

Peters must pess St. Lours, for their ultimate destina- [The following paragraph which we copy | Tyler and all Democrats who take office under

store-houses as may be designated by the Agents of the Department.

The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with any or all articles required at any post, at any time before entering into contract, and also of at any time before entering into contract, and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one-third, subsequent to contract, on giving sixty days' previous notice.

Bidders, not heretofore contractors, are required to

LIBERALITY.

The Chicago Democrat, the editor of which Mr. WENTWORTH, the Democratic member of Congress elect from that district says, in relation to the selection of the caudidate for the

"We are willing to trust this matter to the convention without premature discussion; but we must say that we do not like the angry and belligerent tone of some of our demorratic cotemporaries who are predicting certain destruction if their own favorite does not get nominated. For our iwn part, whatever our first preferences may be, in the end, we are for the ne under all circumstances.

Correspondence of the Madisonian.

Sr. Louis, Mo., August 221, 1843. The contest between the Bentonian and anti Bentonian Democrats, on the subject of choos ing delegates to the National Convention, has now fairly commenced in this State. The adjourned mass meeting was holden in this city on the 19th inst., and the following resolutions

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable, for the purpose of restoring harmony in the Democratic party in this State, that early action be had by the party in regard to the appointment of Del-

egates to the National Convention.

Resolved, That deeming the appointment of Delegates by District Conventions, one for each Electoral District, the most expedient and generally acceptable to the mass of our party, we recommend to the Democracy in each Electorial District the adoption of this plan as early as possible.

Resolved, That in pursuance to the foregoing resolution, we recommend to the Democrats in the 7th Electorial Di trict, composed of the counties of St. town of Union, Franklin Co., on the 16th day of Sep-

ocrats in each of the counties named, in primary meetings, in the ratio of three times the number of representatives, to which such county may be entitled in the House of Representatives in our General

Resolved, That in order to carry out the foregoing resolutions in St. Louis county, we recommend that meetings be held in each of the Wards of the city sociate," and they will have none "but themselves to reproach." But we do not think they of said meetings two Delegates to the District Contwenty-four Delegates thus chosen, three be selected by lot, but not more than one from any one ward or still f township, who shall only act as substitutes, in case that from any cause whatever vacancies occur among

Resolved, That the ward meetings in the city shall all be held on Saturday, the 16th inst., and that we recommend to the Democrats in each township to adopt, if possible, the same day for their meetings Resolved, That the Democratic papers throughout the State be requested to copy the foregoing resolu-

The meeting then adjourned GEORGE MAGUIRE, Chm'n. CHARLES D. GILLESPIE, Sec'y.

President has been "treacherous" and "perfi- Bouldin, Mr. Van Buren's champion of this of the American army. dious," and would not perjure himself to ac- city, and one of the Congressmen elect who commodate Mr. Clay, and thereby prostrate the was chosen a delegate to the Convention by

parties united against the enemy; and he trusts I have assured you in former letters that the hibit a union of parties to annihilate his (Mr. Clay's) enemy. We presume Mr. Clay is to be

Legislative Caucus would be repudiated and quiet and unobtrusive in their political conduct, as to be comparatively unknown to many not familiar with such thing.

Under experience, in a season of peace, will exhibit a union of parties to annihilate his (Mr. Clay's) enemy. We presume Mr. Clay is to be

Legislative Caucus would be repudiated and quiet and unobtrusive in their political conduct, as to be comparatively unknown to many not familiar with such thing.

What can the masters do when they see their prothe "standard bearer" of the allied forces, and tion now settled. There was tremendous exthe spoils are to be equally divided between the citement and bitterness displayed by the leaders respective parties to the contract. Did Mr. Clay at the meeting-the assistant editor of the Remake any such proposition to Mr. Van Buren at porter hading it necessary to pronounce ex-Judge Bouldin a liar, and the ex-Judge finding

"bargain and sale" between Messrs. CLAY their object, as was intimated in my last in the

The daily developments in this quarter satisfy the Tyler, Calhoun, and Johnson men that they unless Mr. Van Buren is nominated; and unless Mr. Van Buren very shortly withdraws his may as well make up their minds first as last as G

Mr. Van Buren and his friends see that if he runs at all hazards, Mr. Clay will undoubtedly he elected, and since Mr. Van Buren's defeat in 1840, I am satisfied his Globe friends prefer ticularly D. White, from this district, to consult with Mr. Clay and vote as he might desire. To this I objected, and gave my reasons therefor. Mr. B. appeared surprised that I should raise any objections, Buren and other leaders of the party put their particularly as I was opposed to the resolutions. He said that a number of members of both houses, who ment he evinced signs of opposing one of the and that I could do it with more propriety. He said if Mr. White could be induced to vote for Mr. Adams, Col. Johnson aside at the Convention in 1840 as worthless trash, lest a second election to the Vice Presidency might interfere with the prostain the appointment of Secretary of State. I then pects of his very dear friend, Col. Benton. And end of it to be used upon their own backs. inquired how that fact had been ascertained? His as Mr. Tyler was one of the instruments of his temen of undoubted veracity, at Washington city, containing such information, that I might rely with confidence on that statement. I replied that, although I was opposed to the resolutions, I had no doubt they

How far does this view of the case explain Mr. Van Buren's visit to Ashland last year? Which, should be live to do, his work will become on the most remarkable monuments of modern the same vicinity, his intimacy with Mr. Clay

which, should be live to do, his work will become sonally to the governor, then do not to take, for the conditional pardon. Mr. Curtis did so, and his Excellency promptly replied,—"Your request cannot be granted, it unless you alter your conduct." Though the same vicinity, his intimacy with Mr. Clay

Mr. Billinghurst, gunsmith, of Rochester, N. Y., a clergyman of the old fashioned school, Mr. Curtis How far Benton's long residence this spring in science. at the Louisville races, and his boon compan-As soon as it is ascertained that the political ionship with Mr. Crittenden both here and on eaders of both parties have combined against his way here this summer? How far will it the President, the signal fires will gleam forth explain his firm resolution not to support either balls to the pound. on the hill-tops for the People to rally to the res- Mr. Tyler or Mr. Calhoun, even if nominated? eue. If Mr. Clay's coalition in 1825 was an And how far will all this explain the reckless and Charles Kenard, were drowned in the Croton lake, meeting of Repealers in New York, on Tuesday night unfortunate one, let him beware of the next! suicidal course of the Globe in denourcing Mr. near Sing Sing, N. Y., on Friday.

movements are made with more boldne-s, under clares before hand its opposition not only to President the belief that they are not well understood, as Tyler, but to his "assignee, and the other favorite canat any other point in the Union. The first prominent signs of the approaching COALITION rejection of Messrs. Wise and Cushing by the Senate last spring.

The evidences have been constantly multiply ng since; and at the mass meeting the other night we saw the Clay men uniting with the Van Buren and Benton men to put down the Tyler and Johnson men, on the question of electing delegates by districts!

I am glad to see the Democratic papers east by the Globe and its allies. We are fully alive to it here, and already the Benton "Clique" papers of Missouri begin to tumble in quick

Two have lately disappeared, and below you will find a notice of a third one—the hot headed crazy Paris Sentinel:

Another "Clique" Paper Gone -Penn, of the Reporter, guessed correctly about the Paris "Senis defunct sure enough. We learn the whole establishment was sold a day or two ago to a Mr. Adams, from Maryland, who intends issuing a Whig paper forthwith .- Columbia Statesman.

COMMODORE T. AP C. JONES.

The New York True Sun has the following article rom a correspondent respecting this gallant officer, elicited by an unkind sneer in a letter from a Washngton correspondent of that journal:

" No man who knows Thomas Ap Catesby Jones can for a moment question his capacity, gallantry, or integrity. He has a clear head, strong mind, and cultivated understanding. Prompt in conception as in action, the public trusts committed to his charge

will never suffer by neglect or inefficiency.

"The affair at Monterey will be passed upon by competent authority, and is not now a proper subject of discussion. It may be remarked, however, that whatever error may have been committed by Commodore Jones, if any, it was the result of a jealous regard for the honor of his country and the inte-

rests of its citizens.
"Those who remember the incidents of the last war and of its closing scenes, in connexion with the detence of New Orleans, will not fail to do justice to time a young licutenant, he was entrusted with an important command in defence of the water approaches to the besieged city, and his gallantry and good conduct received the marked commendation of his superiors and the approbation of his countrymen.

"The conflict on Lake Ponchartrain was a severe one fought hard to head and Licute Ponchartrain."

one, fought hand to hand, and Lieutenant Jones was conspicuous for his daring bravery and its effect on the enemy until shot down in the minst of his assail the enemy until shot down in the minst of his assail ants. His wounds were severe, and their effects are still felt by him. So much enraged were his captors by the daring opposition he had shown to their superior force, that it was with difficulty they were superior force, that it was with difficulty they were

induced to spare his life.

"Let those who question these facts take the opinion of General Jackson in regard to the claims of I mention these things to show you, Mr. Editor, nion of General Jackson in regard to the claims of that the project of abolishing slavery in Texas is not that the project of abolishing slavery in Texas is not that the project of abolishing slavery in the struck in th Commodore Jones on the gratitude and respect of the American people. The old chief delighted to speak of the heroism displayed in the naval conflict illuded to, and spoke of Jones as a man after his

"These deeds of gallantry are not forgotten under a free government, as we have sufficient evidence in the instances under notice. While the Commodore CHARLES D. GILLESPIE, See'y.

Every possible effort was made by ex-Judge the instances under notice. While the Commodore represents his country on a foreign station, his brother fills a distinguished position as chief of the staff.

The barrier between Texas and Louisiana, and The river.

From the Mobile (Ala.) Tribune. PARTY MOVEMENTS.

the great luminaries of the American bar. Yet no sooner were they appointed than a coarse personal attack is made upon them, and the public is told that "Henshaw and Speucer are a disgrace to the nation, and fit only for some infamous cabal." It would be mere prudery to apply to such unfounded personalities any other phraseology than that which truly designates it as vulgarity and ruffianism. But it has a despect and market in Louisiana towards Texas would communicate itself to Alabama, and Mississipping and representations.

Blair said on the 3d of July, a day or two beobliged to yield the point or attempt a division.

Texas, with England at her back. Thus would the fore we exposed his agency in effecting the of the party-which latter is fully believed to be ma ignant dislikes, than the President is denounced torch of service war be lighted at once, and the disevery associate who it is supposed can give weight and popularity to the Administration. Messrs. Henshaw and Nelson are not the catspaws of the Albany regency and the Globe cabal. That is the whole secret of the matter.

But this is not all. The great offence of the gen. Not that England would furnish the But this is not all. The great offence of the gen-tlemen we have named is not the taking of office un-chase the slaves of Texas merely for philanthropy's name from the canvass and restores harmony der Mr. Tyler, but the fact, that is known, their sake. I have no such idea. It is known that she to the party, the friends of the other candidates wiped this stain from their skirts to conciliate the Texas, to reimburse the capital furnished to exac-

of taking office under Mr. Tyler.

One word in conclusion. The foulness, personality, and revolutionary spirit of the cabal, of which the Globe has been so long the exponent, was one among the other millstones which unfortunately hung every judicious man must regard with serious apprehension. These manifestations of temper in the Globe.

In my letter of to-morrow, I will try to show ly to be seized upon and a horsewhip attached to the

PROGRESS OF ASTRONOMY.—The Foreign Quarter the alumni present at the preliminary meeting at the states that Sir John Herschel has observed in the Williams College commencement, were Gov. Morton Southern Hemisphere, about 2 500 nebulæ and 2 000 aml the Rev. Moses Curtis, chapiain of the state pridouble stars. He has detected among them ample son. Judge Norris, the president of the meeting, evidence of that change and revolution which his father suggested. It is understood that the sole object graduate of the College who had ever been in the of Sir John's labors is to complete those of his father; state prison, and he proposed to him to apply per-which, should he live to do, his work will become sonally to the governor, then on the stage, for an un-

who, a year or two since, manufactured a repeating has been a most faithful and judicious spiritual advisite for the Emperor of Brazil, has jut completed another for a gentleman in Bombay, a "seven shoot many years come under his pastoral charge, and he er," designed for killing tigers, and carrying sixteen will have to "alter his conduct" very much to render his removal from office desirable.—Boston Post.

From the Philadelphia Mercur The Pennsylvanian is constantly talking of editors and proprietors being appointed to office, and yet we have shown that its proprietors were office-hunters from the time that print was started to the present day. Parry had an office in the Custom House for no other purpose in the world, than to grease the wheels, and he has been sneaking about and negotiating ever since the present administration got into power, to get a snug berth under John Tyler, but it would not

Another point the Pennsylvanian tries to make, is the appointment by the President to office of persons rejected by the Senate. This is simply foolish in the clique that pays for the publication of that print.—Gen. Jackson has repeatedly renominated and apfrom the New York Plebian, we should be glad to see copied by all the Democratic papers, and the approval or disapprobation of its tone and sentiment, signified by each editor:—Ed. Mad.]

The truth is, the signs of the political zodiac

Gen. Jackson has repeatedly renominated and appropriate the distribution of a disapprobation of its tone and sentiment, signified by each editor:—Ed. Mad.]

Gen. Jackson has repeatedly renominated and appropriate the propriate than a Democratic papers, and the approval or disapprobation of its tone and sentiment, signified by each editor:—Ed. Mad.]

The truth is, the signs of the political zodiac

The propriate value of the sentence for the election of a dointed people who were rejected by the Senate.

Mr. Van Buren himself has been one of those "rejected by the Senate," and ought therefore never to have been put in office again. Nay more, Mr. Van Buren has been rejected by the Senate, and by the House?

The truth is, the signs of the political zodiac are quite as easily seen here in Missouri, where out of 26, and yet the Pennsylvanian looks upon him as the only fit candidate for the Presidency, and de-

didates."

The Pennsylvanian also publishes a report of a speech of Mr. Tyler, made at the time of the remoof the Benton with the Clay interest, was the val of the deposites, when he opposed the Eank, but rejection of Messrs. Wise and Cashing by the had some scruples as regards the constitutionality of the measures employed to put it down. It is a brazen, shameless falsehood, however, to say that John Tyler made the speech in defence of the Bank, or in opposition to General Jackson. Mr. Tyler has, during his whole political career been the warmest supporter and eulogist of the Hero of New Orleans; but he differed with him on that point, and if that rule him out of the Defforratic party, then must John C. Calhoun equally be ruled out.

But we can assure the Pennsylvanian and its clique

of office-seekers, or cast-off federal office-holders. that they are not yet out of the woods; and that this of the mountains arousing themselves on the subject of the miserable treachery contemplated sacrifice of all private opinion to the opinion of either one man or one clique, which has been the grave of every republic that has ever existed, will not do in

this country.

If the Democratic party be defeated at the next election, the Globe, Pennsylvanian, and other similar prints and the men who surround them, will be the cause of it. The Whigs for the last six months have had no better alies than these papers, and have copied them enough to fill their own columns.

CHILD SAVED FROM DROWNING BY A DOG .- At Cincinnati, on Thursday last, as we learn from the " Inquirer," a little girl apparently seven or eight years. of age, was playing with a large brindled our dog, much above the ordinary size, throwing sticks into the water, and watching the dog bring them to shore. Full of excitement with her amusements, she ventured too near the bank with an object too great for her puny strength, and staggered with her exertions to throw it into the water, she lost her balance and fell in herself. The dog, true to his affection for the child plunged in, grasped her by the clothes around the waist, and without any apparent difficulty brought her out and deposited her safely upon the bank of the canal, where her mother and sisters had arrived to rescue her, but the dog had anticipated them. We have often heard of such acts of the Newfoundland breed of dozs, but this is the first instance of the sagacity of the common cur that ever came to our

From the New York Aurora. WHY TEXAS OUGHT TO BE ADMITTED INTO THE UNION .- NO. 2.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24, 1842. I said in my last letter that I exas was at the mer-cy of a foreign power. This is true; and that pow-er is England. It will not be an impossible thing to raise a fund of ten or twelve millions of dollars in London to be devoted to the emancipation of the slaves of Texas. Indeed, it is an established fact,

To the surprise of every man who regards the existence of slavery in the southern regions of the Union

an idle notion, but that it has truth in it, and when least we expect it, the blow will be struck, unless the shall, through their government, interfere, and forshall have more to say on this head before I am done.

My object is now to point out some of the evils that will certainly flow from the proximity of a free state

Texas and Arkansas, is easily passed. The river that separates the first two is no obstacle to the passage of absconding slaves. In less than one year, half the slaves of Louisiana and Arkansas will have Democrat c party for twenty years through the instrumentality of an unconstitutional monster, therefore Mr. Blair will effect a union between the leaders of the two "great parties," to make common cause against the "inconvenient associates and common cause against the "inconvenient associates winter the Democratic course and some of his allies called the previous question once or twice in order to cut off debate, but they could not gag the People nor prevent the majority from proclaiming in indications of this sort, are to be numbered the associates winter a few months ago. Among the most striking indications of this sort, are to be numbered the associates winter a few months ago. Among the most striking indications of this sort, are to be numbered the associates when England will possess countries, when their interests will be so palpably contrary and opposite: when England will possess. tacks of the Globe upon Messrs. Spencer, Henshaw contrary and opposite; when England will possess and Nelson. The two latter gentlemen, with de-"our experience, in a season of peace," will ex- Legislative Caucus would be repudiated and served eminence in their profession, have been so tion of slavery, brought about by her agency, will

But Mr. Cl y says the grand moral of President to submit to it.

The Bentonian leaders in Missouri, who are invaluable truth that "Bonesty is the Best of the Policy." Why this is precisely what Mr.

Signates it as vulgarity and ruffianism. But it has a deeper and more important meaning.

While Mr. Tyler was viewed by the Globe in the pleasant aspect of a checkmate upon the movements bent on packing the National Convention, are falling so rapidly into minority that they will be praise and adulation. But no sooner did it appear that the Executive patronage could not be prostituted. as a traitor to his own party and an interloper into ours. This venomous persecution, however, is not confined to Mr. Tyler, but is lavishly showered upon aid of the slave States, before a treaty should be

obe, we should have heard nothing of the disgrace pate slavery from her precinets. But no matter how

about the neck of the late Administration, impairing its utility and exciting almost equal disgust among friends and foes. It is not too much to assert that the prospect of a second ascendency of this bad spirit would as effectually tend to defeat Mr. Van Butter and the many that the prospect of a second ascendency of this bad spirit would as effectually tend to defeat Mr. Van Butter and the many transfer and the m ren as any other of those alleged causes of public to have forgotten that there is such a Power as the distrust, the renewed discussion of which, in 1844. United States. The idea of being patronized by

In my letter of to-morrow, I will try to show you ought to awaken the too sanguine friends of Mr. Van what ruin can be and will be inflicted upon Ameri-Buren to the storm which already mutters in the discan manufactures, by suffering Texas to become an tance. The people respect themselves too much to apparage of the British crown, which it will necesput voluntarily the sceptre of power where it is like-sarily be, unless it is at once admitted into the Union.

A NEAT JOKE AND DELICATE COMPLIMENT .- Among

Robert Tyler, E-q., delivered a repeal speech at a